

# Ending Sexual Violence in One Generation

**A PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE UNITED STATES 2018**

**RALIANCE**

Ending Sexual Violence in One Generation



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RALIANANCE is a national partnership dedicated to ending sexual violence in one generation. Every day, RALIANANCE makes prevention possible by advancing research, influencing policy, supporting innovative programs, and helping leaders establish safe workplaces and strong communities.

RALIANANCE partners with a wide range of organizations to improve their cultures and create environments free from sexual harassment, misconduct and abuse. The Sport+Prevention Center, a first-of-its-kind online resource created by RALIANANCE, engages the sport community as a partner in ending sexual and domestic violence. RALIANANCE advocates for prevention funding and policies that put the needs of survivors first. The partnership has also awarded \$2.3 million in grants to communities across the country.

Founded in 2015 through a multi-million dollar seed investment by the National Football League, RALIANANCE is based in Washington, D.C.



# PREFACE



RALIANCE publishes an annual progress report chronicling the significant themes, milestones, and events related to efforts to end sexual harassment, misconduct, and abuse in the United States. This year's 2018 report offers a look back from June 2017 through May 2018, the months before and after the #MeToo movement took the nation by storm.

Yet, even as we prepared to publish this report, the movement shows no sign of slowing down. While the #MeToo movement is bigger than any one individual or single case, the confirmation of Judge Brett M. Kavanaugh to the Supreme Court is an important teaching moment for this country that what we say and do about sexual harassment, assault, and abuse matters. Every time we question, ridicule, and demean a survivor that comes forward, we hurt those who are living

with the trauma of sexual abuse and discourage even more people from coming forward. The controversy surrounding Kavanaugh's confirmation is a painful reminder that the effort to hold offenders and people in positions of power accountable is far from over.

As #MeToo faces a backlash with the co-opted #HimToo, all of us today must recommit to changing our culture so that survivors are believed, supported, and able to seek the justice they deserve. By examining the progress made and the challenges that remain in the fight to end sexual violence in one generation, RALIANCE hopes this report will help inform policies, behaviors, and healthier workplaces and environments.

Prevention is possible. Survivors' voices are powerful. Together, we will end sexual violence.









# ENDING SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN ONE GENERATION:

A PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE UNITED STATES 2018

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RALIANCE stands committed to ending sexual harassment, misconduct, and assault. And we are not alone.

One year ago, in response to a *New York Times* investigation exposing decades-long abuse of power and women by Hollywood producer and studio executive Harvey Weinstein, actress Alyssa Milano asked survivors to post on social media in solidarity using the hashtag #MeToo, referencing the movement for women of color started by activist Tarana Burke years prior. Subsequent investigative journalism detailed more abuses by men in positions of power — for the first time, many faced repercussions. No industry or institution was without fault — from Congress to newsrooms to the small screen and beyond. Vox Media tracked 220 celebrities, politicians, CEOs, and others who have been accused of sexual misconduct since April 2017 (North, 2018), and the list grows daily.

#MeToo transformed from a viral hashtag about how common sexual assault and harassment are in the United States to an international movement to stop sexual and gender-based harassment, misconduct, and abuse once and for all.

People are talking about #MeToo, about survivors and experiences, and importantly about

accountability and prevention. It's an important cultural moment that is long overdue. We cannot fire, arrest, or otherwise punish our way out of sexual misconduct, but holding those who have abused others responsible for their actions is an important step. Even more encouraging are the public conversations that #MeToo has sparked about bystander intervention, workplace climate, and the fact that silence about misconduct endorses and conceals bad behavior. #MeToo has escorted basic principles of prevention into living rooms and lunch rooms, into our homes, workplaces, and streets.

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We're seeing a true public reckoning with attitudes, behaviors, and beliefs that must change. Change is happening. From the news and media to advocacy, activism, and policy, this report examines the period of June 2017 - May 2018 where our society has made progress in the movement to end sexual violence and where more leadership and change is needed.







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# CHANGE IS HAPPENING

RALIANCE has a bold vision to end sexual violence in one generation. The past year has demonstrated that we aren't alone in our mission to stop sexual harassment, misconduct, and assault.

Women declared #TimesUp. Men began to openly question their past actions and encourage each other to be part of the solution moving forward. People thought about what it means to hold others accountable for their behavior and organized events and fundraisers to turn these thoughts into actions.





# #METOO ADVOCACY & ACTIVISM

#MeToo is a defining moment in both the history of our country and the movement to end gender-based violence. It took shape upon the foundations built by survivors of sexual harassment, misconduct, and assault; activists; and allies over the past three decades.

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## **While the #MeToo movement was historic, it only marks the beginning.**

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Social media also has had a profound effect on this movement. Over 12 million posts, comments, and reactions were recorded in fewer than 24 hours worldwide on Facebook (CBS/Associated Press, 2017). Within that short span, Hollywood became the flashpoint, journalists became the news, and the public began scrutinizing the behaviors of many powerful figures and the roles that institutions and organizations have played in perpetuating or hiding sexual violence.

It is important to note that the #MeToo movement does not distinguish between groping, verbal harassment, manipulation, and rape — nor should it. The movement has boldly shown that all of these behaviors are problematic, discriminatory, and disruptive, even if they are not all criminal. Recognizing the full spectrum of violating behaviors has helped people ask necessary questions about how to hold people accountable for bad behaviors and how to keep the needs of survivors central in these decisions.

To keep the momentum going, it is critical that the movement focus on changing our culture from one where inequality thrives and sexual

violence is seen as normal to one that promotes equity, consent, and safety for all. In an interview with *Variety*, Tarana Burke speaks to this need to expand the scope of #MeToo in the mainstream, noting in 2006, “I launched the #MeToo movement because I wanted to find ways to bring healing into the lives of black women and girls. But those same women and girls, along with other people of color, queer people and disabled people, have not felt seen this year” (Burke, 2018).

Producer Rebecca Carroll wrote about her experience at the *Charlie Rose* show (Carroll, 2017) and noted little was being said about the ramifications for Black women and racialized sexual violence.

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## **Addressing racism and discrimination based on status, sexual orientation, and gender identity must also be part of the #MeToo movement.**

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#MeToo asks us all to examine our personal behavior — including behaviors that are problematic or make us complicit. Too often, other female workers facilitate or overlook sexual harassment, misconduct, and assault inflicted upon women with less power to fight back against it (Ross, 2017).

It is often people on the margins — workers in low-wage industries, women, and immigrants — who face different power dynamics and often have less access to resources. Many courageous



survivors on the front lines — like those profiled by *The New York Times* at two Chicago Ford Motor Company plants — spoke out about sexual and racial harassment. Coverage by journalists Susan Chira and Catrin Einhorn shed light on the harassment women without power or resources faced in factories (Chira & Einhorn, 2017).

Addressing discrimination in all its forms must be part of the #MeToo movement. Lesbian, gay, and bisexual people face disproportionately higher rates of sexual violence (Walters, Chen, & Breiding, 2013), and transgender people experience pervasive mistreatment and violence (James et al., 2016). Making this more visible, two members of the team at the Amazon series

*Transparent* spoke out on social media about sexual harassment by Jeffrey Tambor, and he left the show (Bendix, 2017).

Mass shooters often display a common trait — a history of threatening and abusing women and girls (Victor, 2018). Both 19-year-old Nikolas Cruz — the shooter at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida who murdered 17 people (Murphy, 2018) — and 17-year-old junior Dimitrios Pagourtzis — charged with capital murder and aggravated assault for the shooting at Sante Fe High School near Houston, Texas that killed 10 and injured 13 more (Hennessy-Fiske, Pearce, & Jarvie, 2018) — shared an open disrespect for women and aggression.



WASHINGTON, DC - MARCH 24: Tears roll down the face of Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School student Emma Gonzalez as she addresses the March for Our Lives rally on March 24, 2018 in Washington, DC. Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators, including students, teachers, and parents, gathered in Washington for the anti-gun violence rally organized by survivors of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting on February 14 that left 17 dead. More than 800 related events are taking place around the world to call for legislative action to address school safety and gun violence. (Photo by Chip Somodevilla/Getty Images)



Me Too Founder Tarana Burke attends the Cannes Lions Festival 2018 on June 21, 2018 in Cannes, France. (Photo by Christian Alminana/Getty Images for Cannes Lions)

Sexual violence and gun violence share many root causes often couched in the society's notion that male aggression is linked to male sexuality, including a history of violence and disrespect against women and girls. The wave of activism rising in campuses and cities across the country is not only drawing national attention to these systemic and cultural problems, but also holding institutions accountable for building a culture of safety and respect for all. For example, online activism and public awareness against elected officials accepting contributions from the National Rifle Association lost the NRA several endorsements, and companies dropped the benefits they offered NRA members (Baird, 2018). Additionally, the organizers of the Women's March helped plan a 17-minute national school walkout on March 14, 2018, in which thousands of students across the country protested (Gray, 2018). And a series of demonstrations were held on March 24, including the March for Our Lives in Washington, D.C. with estimates exceeding 200,000 participants (CBS, 2018) demanding safer spaces

In a different example of activism, the November 2017 **Alabama special election** for

U.S. Senate became a national focus after sexual misconduct allegations involving former state Supreme Court Chief Justice candidate Roy Moore surfaced. Eight women publicly described how Moore inappropriately, and perhaps criminally, treated them; three reported sexual assault at the ages of 14, 16, and 28 when the candidate was in his 30s. Moore appeared on the Fox News show *Hannity*, during which the host seemed to defend Moore and characterize the relationships with teens as consensual (Shapiro, 2017). Public pressure and social media activism caused many of the show's sponsors to pull their advertisements. Moore's opponent, Democrat Doug Jones, won the election with roughly 50% of the vote.

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**Violence and threatening behaviors – whether physical, sexual, or electronic – all share similar prevention strategies that begin with building a culture of respect.**

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# MEDIA

**Whether it's entertainment media, news media, or social media, conversations about #MeToo have become a part of our daily lives. This saturation of coverage has clearly raised awareness and appears to be moving our country toward lasting social change.**

## ENTERTAINMENT MEDIA

**Hollywood was ground zero for the #MeToo movement and played a key role in moving it forward to the national stage.**

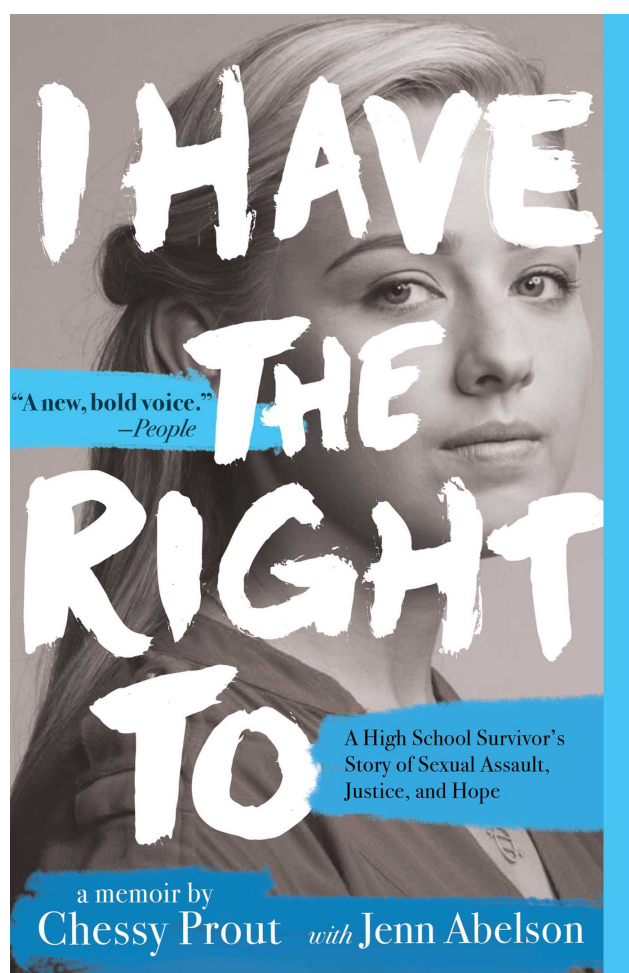
**Celebrities wield tremendous social influence, especially on social media.**

Some 300 prominent actresses, agents, directors, producers, and executives donated \$21 million to form **Time's Up Now** (Knibbs, 2018) to fight systemic sexual harassment in workplaces nationwide in January 2018. The National Women's Law Center houses the **Time's Up Now Legal Defense Fund** to connect survivors of workplace sexual misconduct with legal and public relations assistance. In May, the fund supported a major case in the news. Fight for \$15, an organization campaigning to raise the minimum wage for low-pay workers, helped 10 women across nine cities lodge sexual harassment complaints against McDonald's (Crary, 2018).

Hollywood actresses — including Ashley Judd, Shonda Rhimes, Reese Witherspoon, America Ferrera, and others — led the Time's Up Now movement. They were joined by male survivors in Hollywood like Terry Crews, Anthony Edwards, and Brendan Fraser who publicly disclosed stories of sexual assault. These courageous acts of disclosure demonstrated that men — even

powerful men — are also survivors and deserve to be believed and supported. These celebrities overcame the silence and shame they have lived with and used their public platforms to do the same for thousands of their fans.

Among those admirers are other celebrities who are committed to finding solutions. Celebrities such as the late chef Anthony Bourdain and actors David Schwimmer, Matt McGorry, David Arquette, and Justin Baldoni shared their own struggles



Survivor and advocate Chessy Prout's new book *I Have the Right To: A High School Survivor's Story of Sexual Assault, Justice, and Hope* offers recommendations for holding institutions accountable for creating safe environments. (Copyright Simon & Schuster. Reprinted with permission.)



Time's Up Now encouraged guests and presenters for the 2018 Golden Globes to wear black as a way to show solidarity with its aims. Members of the initiative include Shonda Rhimes, Ashley Judd, Eva Longoria, America Ferrera, Natalie Portman, Rashida Jones, Emma Stone, Kerry Washington, and Reese Witherspoon — many pictured here with Me Too campaign founder Tarana Burke. (Photo by Axelle/Bauer-Griffin/FilmMagic)

and complicity in a culture that uses sexual harassment as a tool to wield power over women (Chotiner, 2017; Petski, 2018). Several of these actors joined the **#AskMoreOfHim** initiative, which asked men to pledge to take responsibility for their actions and hold each other accountable.

## NEWS MEDIA

**Accurate news coverage of sexual misconduct reinforces facts, educates the public, and ignites action.**

*Time Magazine* named “**The Silence Breakers**” the 2017 Person of the Year (Zacharek, Dockterman, & Edwards 2017). Tarana Burke, actresses Alyssa Milano, Ashley Judd, and Taylor Swift, as well as former Uber engineer Susan Fowler and others graced the cover for their roles in triggering the national outcry over sexual harassment.

*The New York Times* and *The New Yorker* shared the **Pulitzer Prize for Public Service** for investigative coverage on Harvey Weinstein and Fox News personality Bill O'Reilly (The New York Times, 2018). Reporting by Jodi Kantor, Megan Twohey, Emily Steel, Michael S. Schmidt, and Ronan Farrow helped make #MeToo viral and asked us to think about workplace power dynamics.

The *IndyStar* cracked open the world of USA Gymnastics in their **Out of Balance** investigative series beginning in September 2016 through the trial and conviction of team doctor Larry Nassar in January 2018. Coverage focused on Rachael Denhollander, the first survivor-athlete to go on the record about Nassar's sexual abuse, and the over 200 women who also came forward. Since the trial, news coverage shifted public scrutiny to USA Gymnastics and Michigan State University





Tarana Burke and Alyssa Milano on Wednesday, December 6, 2017 (Photo by: Nathan Congleton/ NBC/NBCU Photo Bank via Getty Images)



Actor/stand-up comedian Bill Cosby arrives for sentencing for his sexual assault trial at the Montgomery County Courthouse on September 25, 2018 in Norristown, Pennsylvania. (Photo by Gilbert Carrasquillo/Getty Images)

(MSU), the institutions that ignored the reports of abuse and failed to protect their athletes and students. MSU reached a landmark \$500 million settlement with 332 of the survivors assaulted by Nassar (Eggert & White, 2018).

**People want concrete ways to be part of a solution, and that's where the #metoo movement needs to go. Talking about victimization doesn't end victimization. [...] We need people to intervene. We need whistle-blowers. Parents need to be great role models. Ask your school, church, civic organizations, and youth sports clubs to be proactive. Walk the walk in your own home.**

– Kristen Houser,  
RALIANCE Spokesperson

In April 2018, a jury in Norristown, PA **found comedian Bill Cosby guilty** on three counts of aggravated indecent assault. Though nearly 60 women publicly stated that Cosby sexually assaulted them over the course of four decades, these three charges were the only ones that fell within the criminal statute of limitations in any of the states where the crimes were alleged to have happened. This trial involved only one of those women, but it was symbolic for many. The verdict holds Cosby responsible for his actions — something that did not happen in the 2017 trial, which ended in a hung jury. Coverage of this trial included testimony from six victims and an expert witness and ultimately provided journalists with the ability to report on consent, alcohol- and drug-facilitated assault, and how trauma impacts memory.



# GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP AND POLICY



**#MeToo resonated across statehouses and Capitol Hill as lawmakers led efforts to change how sexual harassment complaints are reported and resolved for constituents as well as their colleagues and staff.**

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**As more women enter elections for public office, policy in the #MeToo era will focus on increased protections for survivors and funding for prevention.**

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Data released by the **Office of Compliance (OOC)**, which receives complaints and enforces

workplace protections in the legislative branch of government, revealed over \$17 million in taxpayer funds was used to pay settlements involving Capitol Hill employees (Lee, Serfarty, & Summers, 2017). Workplace violations ranged from allegations of sexual harassment to racial discrimination. A few weeks after OOC released its data, several legislators, including Minnesota Senator Al Franken and Michigan Rep. John Conyers, resigned.

Calls to reform the OOC have led to a new bipartisan resolution. **Senate Training on Prevention of Sexual Harassment or STOP Sexual Harassment** requires all Senate members, staff, interns, fellows, and detailees to complete the sexual harassment prevention training offered by OOC (S.Res.323). A bipartisan effort in the House





What is the legacy of the last year of activism? Over 500 women are running for office in 2018. Virginia elected its first openly trans woman delegate, Danica Roem, who ran against a candidate with an anti-trans platform. (Paul J. Richards/AFP/Getty Images)

introduced the **Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 Reform Act (CAA Reform Act)** seeking to increase transparency, hold members personally responsible, and strengthen employee rights protections (H.R.4822).

The president signed into law the **Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act (FOSTA)** (H.R.1865) and the **Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act (SESTA)** (S.1693). The legislation was aimed at Backpage.com, seized in April 2018 for enabling prostitution (Savage and Williams, 2018). Advocates for a free internet raised concerns about

sites where third-party content is required to do business. Advocates and some sex workers argued against the bill, citing safety concerns that illicit activity will not stop but instead be pushed into more dangerous internet spaces (Stewart, 2018).

One of the most important pieces of legislation to support both prevention and effective support for survivors is the **Violence Against Women Act**, which helps fund the **Rape Prevention Education** program, though it has never been fully funded. RALIANCE galvanized state coalitions and local sexual assault programs to push hard for an increase in the Rape Prevention & Education program in the FY 18 budget and successfully secured an additional \$5 million for local primary prevention efforts (National Alliance to End Sexual Violence [NAESV], 2018). VAWA is due for reauthorization in 2018, and efforts to increase prevention funding as well as support vital protections for survivors is of critical concern. Both the House

and Senate have recommended increases in the Sexual Assault Services Program in 2019.

The Victim Rights Law Center (VRLC), SurvJustice, and the Equal Rights Advocates filed a suit against the Trump Administration and Education Secretary Betsy DeVos for discriminating against student survivors of sexual violence (VRLC, 2018) as part of efforts to uplift the importance of Title IX protections.

A survey of congressional staff  
conducted by Roll Call in July 2017 found:



40% of female  
staffers believe  
there is a  
problem on  
Capitol Hill.

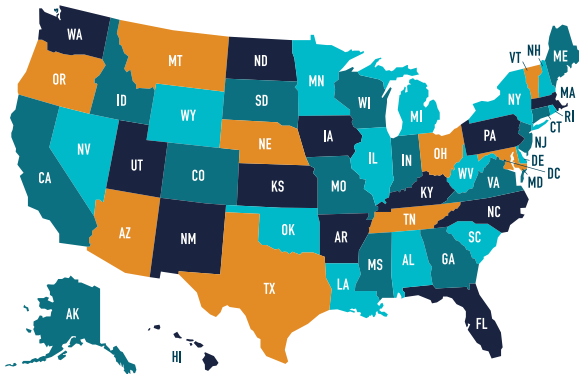


One in six female aides  
surveyed said they'd been  
personally victimized.

(Bacon, 2017)

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This scrutiny extended to state lawmakers as well.



At least 40 lawmakers in  
20 states were or had been  
publicly accused by over  
100 people of misconduct  
in an analysis of the news.

(Ebert, 2017)



Journalists exposed more stories in state legislatures where women described a climate of harassment and need for reform in states like Massachusetts (Abraham, 2017) and California (Nagourney & Medina, 2017). Over 140 women formed an advocacy group called We Said Enough and signed an open letter on harassment, prompting the Senate to hire two outside firms to investigate (Mason, 2017).



# RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

Surveys and research made concrete #MeToo stories while identifying the factors that contribute to and help prevent sexual harassment, misconduct, and abuse in workplaces as well as public spaces.



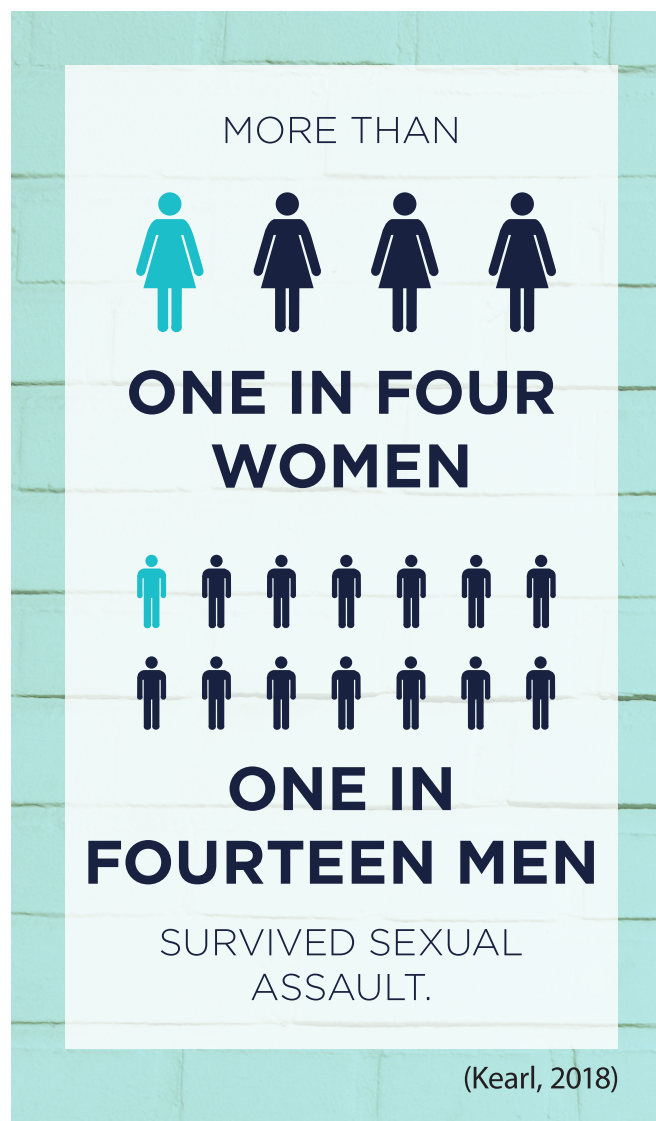


**USA Today** collaborated with The Creative Coalition, Women in Film and Television, and the National Sexual Violence Resource Center to survey 843 women from a variety of roles in the entertainment industry about their experiences (Puentes & Kelly, 2018). The answer — nearly all women (94%) say they experienced some form of harassment or assault, and one-fifth (21%) noted they had been forced to do something sexual at least once, often by an older individual or one in a position of power over them. *USA Today* highlighted stories from this survey about commonplace behaviors as well as ways Hollywood seeks to fix the system to effect change (Kelly, Mandell, & Puentes, 2018).

**Stop Street Harassment** and RALIANCE's **2018 Study on Sexual Harassment and Assault** found 81% of women and 43% of men nationwide reported experiencing some form of sexual harassment and/or assault in their lifetime (Kearl, 2018). Young people, women with disabilities, and men in socially marginalized groups experience high levels of sexual harassment and assault. Sexual harassment often takes place in a public space. Many respondents reported feeling anxiety or depression as a result of the harassment, and that they made changes to their routes or routines.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the federal agency that enforces labor laws that prohibit workplace discrimination, released findings from a year-long look into harassment in the workplace (Feldblum & Lipnic, 2016) and reconvened in June 2018. The report by the **Select Task Force on the Study of Harassment in the Workplace** makes a compelling business case for why preventing harassment starts at the top with leadership and how accountability means more than compliance training.

NSVRC's 2017 **Innovations in Community-Level Prevention** (Townsend, 2017) documented ways communities mobilize locally around



public policy efforts. The report uplifts concrete prevention actions working in communities.

In January 2018, the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault released a report, **The Cost and Consequences of Sexual Violence in California** (Miller, Fulton, & Lee, 2018), that directly made the case for investing in prevention by illuminating the ongoing financial burden of responding to sexual violence, without investing any money toward prevention. In the year 2012 alone, tangible costs associated with sexual violence in California (medical health care, mental health care, property damage, victim services, and adjudication) totaled over \$9 billion while intangible costs, such as lost work productivity and lost wages, totaled over \$130 billion.



# PREVENTION

**#MeToo cast a light on the scope and magnitude of the problem. Prevention requires us to also address problematic aspects of our culture that promote violence — including stopping perpetration and harm before it occurs.**

There is also more awareness about embedding interventions within prevention work. In the United States, the Moore Center for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse leads the **Help Wanted project** (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 2018).



Many nonprofits advance strategies to empower bystanders to help change harmful gender norms and promote respectful behaviors. **Black Women's Blueprint** as well as **ReThink** are working directly with Black men and boys to change aspects of masculinity that have been used to justify and excuse violence. **The Safe Bar Collective**, a program of Collective Action for Safe Spaces, trains bars, restaurants, and other alcohol-serving establishments how to intervene when they see harm through bystander curriculum to create safer environments free from sexual harassment.

This web-based intervention provides families and practitioners with resources to support healthy and safe development of adolescents who are attracted to younger children. In Germany, Prevention Project Dunkelfeld launched **Troubled Desire** (Charite, 2017), an internet-based self-management tool to help people who feel attracted to children and early adolescents manage their impulses and not act upon their feelings.

# INSTITUTIONAL ENGAGEMENT

## CORPORATIONS

**Beyond Hollywood, many groups examined how they influence and support more respectful workspaces and environments.**

Travel website **TripAdvisor** announced plans to identify hotels where sexual assault occurred via a new icon to alert its 455 million users to concerns related to safety, health, and discrimination issues (Schwartz, 2017).

Music-sharing company **Spotify** rolled out a new **Hate Content & Hateful Conduct Policy** (Spotify, 2018). Following an outpouring of public criticism via the hashtag **#MuteRKelly**, a



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**We don't censor content because of an artist's or creator's behavior, but we want our editorial decisions — what we choose to program — to reflect our values. When an artist or creator does something that is especially harmful or hateful, it may affect the ways we work with or support that artist or creator.**

– Spotify Representative (Rys, 2018)

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grassroots campaign started by Kenyette Barnes and Oronike Odeleye and amplified in April by Time's Up Now, Spotify drafted the policy to end promotion of R&B singer R. Kelly's music on Spotify-owned or operated playlists. Both **Apple** and **Pandora** followed suit (Payne, 2018). Spotify has since backed away from the policy, citing how poorly it handled the policy rollout. The musician, while never convicted, has faced decades of sexual misconduct reports.

Ride-sharing company **Uber** made changes to **increase transparency and accountability.**

In June 2018, the company modified internal policies to no longer require mandatory arbitration for individual claims of sexual assault or harassment by riders, drivers, or employees. Survivors may opt to settle claims with Uber without a confidentiality provision. Uber pledged to publish a safety transparency report and open source both their taxonomy and methodology with other travel industry members as a model (West, 2018).



# THE PATH FORWARD

It will take all of us — advocates, government officials, businessess, and local communities — to stop sexual harassment, misconduct, and abuse. We are working together to create a culture of respect where healthy environments are the norm. From Time's Up Now to champions on Capitol Hill, the momentum to achieve this is growing. While lasting change takes time, we are hopeful that the trends detailed in this report point to continued progress.





# HOW RALIANCE IS MAKING AN IMPACT

## WE ARE DRIVING INNOVATION.

RALIANCE's **impact grant program** improves the response to victims of sexual violence, reduces the likelihood of perpetration of sexual violence, and strengthens communities' and organizations' capacity to create safe environments. Since RALIANCE's inception in 2016, \$2.3 million have been distributed to advance 52 projects.

Sport is part of the solution. We launched the online **Sport+Prevention Center** in 2017 to support the sport community and promote a sport culture that values every individual and reinforces healthy relationships. The tool includes top research on prevention in and through sport, a database of resources, a guide for success, and an online learning and sharing space. Our comprehensive public policy agenda has been informed by leaders from across social justice and advocacy movements in order to drive innovative solutions to fully support survivors as well as create safe environments that are free from sexual violence.

## WE ARE CHANGING CONVERSATIONS ABOUT SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

We are engaging journalists and members of the entertainment industry to tell more complete stories that help increase our country's understanding of sexual violence and how to prevent it. We hosted the RALIANCE Media Summit and The RALLYs: Excellence in Journalism Awards to uplift the best journalism to change the conversation about sexual violence.

We are researching and testing effective prevention communication that encourages positive actions with the Berkeley Media Studies Group. BMSG and NSVRC released **Getting attention for prevention: Guidelines for effective communication about preventing sexual violence** (Mejia & Rodriguez, 2017). This brief includes concrete examples of prevention approaches in action. RALIANCE and BMSG are building additional tools to make prevention messaging accessible.

We are engaging youth as change-makers. To end sexual violence in this generation, young people and their ideas must inform this movement. RALIANCE's second **ThisGEN Youth Summit** was hosted in Orlando, Florida.

## WE ENGAGE PARTNERS TO MAKE PREVENTION POSSIBLE.

In November 2017, ride-sharing company **Uber** committed \$5 million over the next five years in the **Driving Change** initiative to prevent sexual assault and domestic violence (Breedon, 2017). RALIANCE and six other nonprofits were selected as programmatic partners. Join us on Facebook and Twitter @RALIANCEOrg.

We look forward to highlighting additional progress on preventing sexual assault, misconduct, and abuse in years to come. In the meantime, we challenge all individuals and institutions to not only believe and support survivors, but also promote a culture that embraces equity, consent, and safety for all.



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